

ALMANAC

THE HISTORY

LONG BEFORE THE MARINES TRAINED ON PARRIS ISLAND, THE SPANISH AND THE FRENCH BATTLED FOR CONTROL OVER THE TINY ISLAND, PAGE 1-2

RECRUITING THE WORLD'S FINEST

FROM AMERICA'S YOUTH TO AMERICA'S MARINES, THE RECRUITERS OF THE RECRUITING COMMAND, PAGE 3-4

MAKING MARINES

OVER THE YEARS, THERE HAVE BEEN CHANGES IN THE RECRUIT TRAINING PROCESS, BUT THE END RESULT HAS REMAINED THE SAME, PAGE 5-6

THE COMMUNITY

HOW MARINES AND THEIR FAMILIES AFFECT THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY, PAGE 7-8

VISIT PARRIS ISLAND FROM EVERY CLIME AND PLACE, LOG ON TO WWW.MCRDPI.USMC.MIL



The Marines Have Landed

The Marines have flourished on Parris Island since they first arrived in the form of a small detachment in 1891, but they were not the first to call the island home.

First European Visitors

The area on and around Parris Island was called Port Royal by the French, Santa Elena by the Spanish and again Port Royal by the British.

It was here that the Empires of Europe met in battle for the New World. The harbor was first explored by the Spanish in 1520, and in 1525, the Spanish seafarer Pedro de Queyo named the region Santa Elena.

Though impressed by the spacious harbor, the Spanish did not establish any permanent settlement until the 1560s when they returned to Santa Elena to combat French incursions.

The threat to the Spanish domain came from a French squadron led by Jean Ribaut who was searching for settlement sites for the French Protestants known as the Huguenots, and for a military base where French vessels could attack the Spanish treasure fleets.

Santa Elena Sound, which he named Port Royal, seemed to fulfill both requirements.

Ribaut arrived off the coast of Parris Island in 1562, and established what he hoped would be a permanent colony.

**1520 A.D.:
The Spanish
become
the first
Europeans to
explore the
waters that
surround
Parris Island.**



**1568-1576:
Nearly 500
Spaniards call
the settlement
of Santa Elena,
the capitol of
Spanish
Florida, home.**



After building Charlesfort, named after the French King, Charles IX, Ribaut returned to France for additional supplies and settlers, leaving 28 men behind. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed much of the fort's provisions and the stranded Frenchmen survived only with the help of local Indians.

Hardships, monotony and the cruel discipline of their commander led to mutiny. The soldiers killed their commander, abandoned Charlesfort, constructed a vessel and sailed back to France.

**Over the past
ten years, a
number of
archaeological
digs have
been carried
out on the
Depot. Many
of the artifacts
from these
digs are on
display in the
Parris Island
Museum.**

The Spanish Settlement of Santa Elena

When the Spanish authorities learned of Charlesfort, they immediately dispatched a warship to destroy the French fort, but when they arrived they found the fort abandoned.

To protect their claims, the Spanish decided to organize settlements along the east coast of North America. A large Spanish armada was organized under the command of Pedro Menendez, but before it was ready to sail, a second French expedition established a new colony, Fort Caroline, on the St. John's River near present day Jacksonville, Fla.

When Menendez arrived off the Florida coast, he found the French fort protected by a naval squadron under Ribaut's command. Realizing that the French were too strong to attack by sea, Menendez sailed down the coast and built a military base at St. Augustine, Fla. From there, he marched overland to attack Fort Caroline while, simultaneously, Ribaut sailed his squadron to attack St. Augustine.

Both movements were caught by a natural phenomena unfamiliar to Europeans, a hurricane. Despite the storm, or perhaps by using the storm as a cover, Menendez's men surprised and destroyed Fort Caroline, while Ribaut's squadron was wrecked on a barrier island near St. Augustine. Here Menendez captured and executed Ribaut and the other French survivors.

With his enemies defeated, Menendez then sailed up the coast and established the city of Santa Elena on Parris Island in 1566.

This city became the home of nearly 500 Spaniards and served as the capital of Spanish Florida from 1568 to 1576.

On the site of the French and Spanish settlements is the Tile Monument. In the front of the monument is a set of tiles that were given to Parris Island by the Order of the Ocean Sea, a Spanish organization that promotes the history of Spanish

colonization. The tiles commemorate the Spanish colony on Parris Island and the friendship between the United States and Spain.

Located on the rear of the monument are four information panels detailing the history of the site as well as a plaque dedicated to the archaeologists who have worked on the site. Mounted above the plaque is a brick taken from a Spanish pottery kiln located near the golf club house.

This kiln is the oldest known European pottery kiln discovered in the United States.

When excavated, it was found to contain many unique pots that gave tremendous insight to the lifestyle of the early Spanish settlers.

Near the monument is Fort San Marcos, the Spanish fort that defended Santa Elena from 1577 to 1587.

Concrete blocks mark the fort's outline. In the center of the fort is a monument to Jean Ribaut and the French Huguenots. For centuries Ribaut's Charlesfort was confused with the Spanish fort, and in 1926, after an archaeological excavation seemed to prove that the site was Charlesfort, the marker was dedicated.

But excavations carried out by the



**The Charlesfort
Monument**

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology have confirmed that the site is that of Fort San Marcos.

Archaeologist now place the site of Charlesfort within the remains of Fort San Felipe, a later Spanish fortification. If you stand at the monument and look toward the Parris Island Golf Course you will be looking over an area that was once part of the Spanish Empire.

Over the past ten years a number of archaeological digs have been carried out that are telling us more about Santa Elena and the lives of the island's earliest inhabitants. Many of the artifacts from these digs are on display in the Parris Island Museum.

Alexander Parris and the birth of the Depot

During 1715 an Englishman named Colonel Alexander Parris purchased the island and eight small surrounding islands. Until the Civil War, plantation life flourished here.

Marines were first stationed on Parris Island in 1891, in the form of a small security detachment headed by First Sergeant Richard Donovan. His unit was attached to the Naval Station, Port Royal, the forerunner of Parris Island. Donovan's unit was highly commended for pre-



serving life and property during hurricanes and tidal waves that swept over the island in 1891 and 1893.

Military buildings and homes that were constructed between 1891 and World War I form the nucleus of the Parris Island Historic District. At the district center are the commanding general's home, a 19th century wooden dry dock and a turn of the century gazebo - all of which are on the National Register of Historic Places.

On Nov. 1, 1915, Parris Island was officially designated a Marine Corps Recruit Depot and training was continued from then on.

Prior to 1929, all transportation to and from the island was by ferry from Port Royal docks to the Recruit Depot docks. In that year the causeway and a

Nov. 1, 1915: Parris Island was officially designated a Marine Corps Recruit Depot and training was continued from then on.



During the Korean war, the Depot trained more than 138,000 recruits



Feb. 15, 1949: A separate "command", which was later named 4th RTBn., was activated for the sole purpose of training female recruits. It is the only battalion in the Corps that trains female recruits.

bridge over Archer's Creek were completed, thus ending the water transportation era.

The causeway was dedicated as the General E. Pollock Memorial Causeway in April 1984.

During the fateful December of 1941, 5,272 recruits arrived here with 9,206 arriving the following month, making it necessary to add the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Recruit Training Battalions. As the war influx continued, five battalions, were sent to New River, N.C., to train and the Depot expanded to 13 battalions. From 1941 through 1945, 204,509 recruits were trained here. At the time of the Japanese surrender, more than 20,000 recruits were aboard the Depot.

On February 15, 1949, a separate "command" was activated for the sole purpose of training female Marine recruits. This command has since been designated the 4th Recruit Training Battalion and is the only battalion in the Corps to train female recruits.

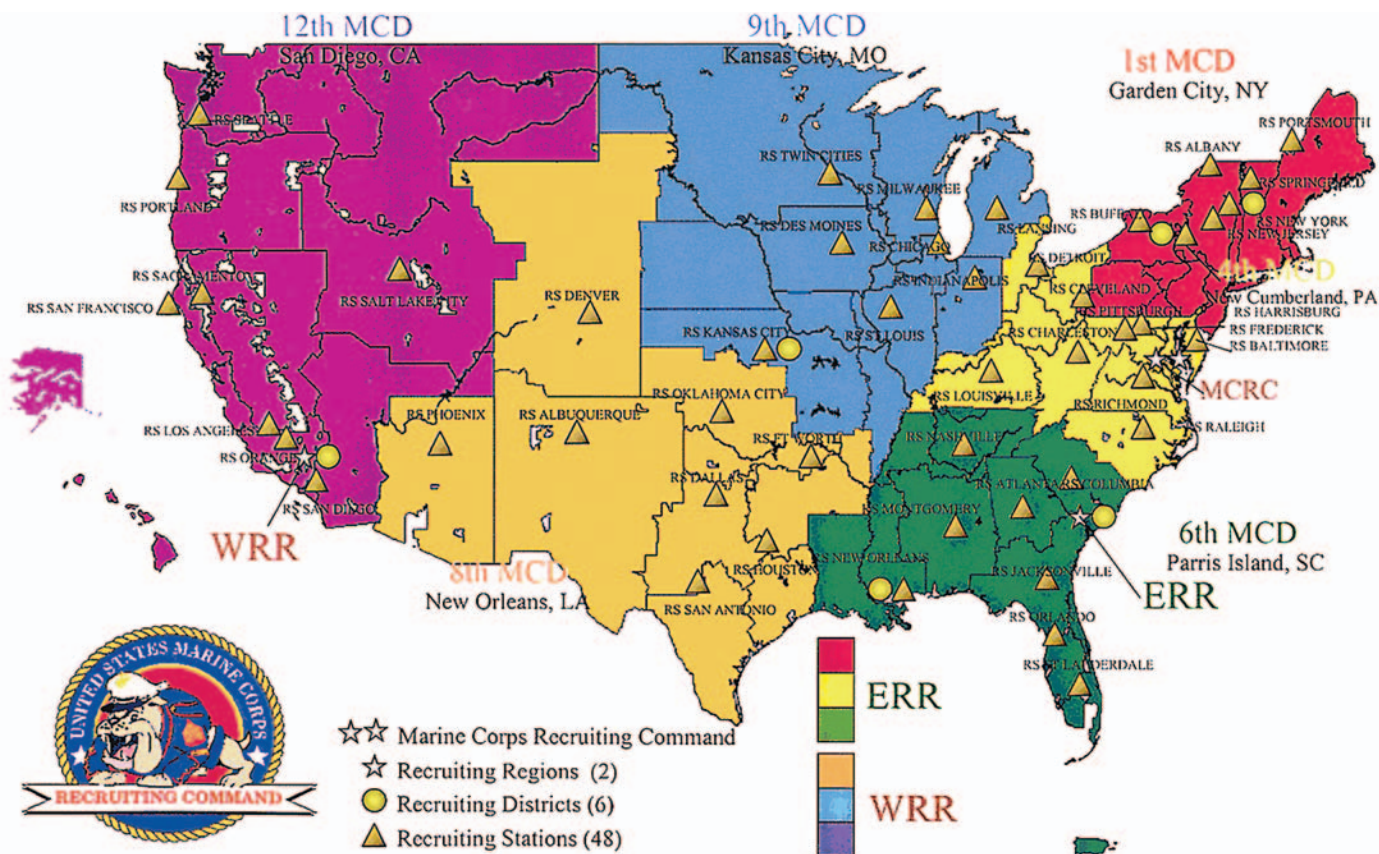
The Korean conflict began in 1950 when 2,350 recruits were in training. From then until the 1st Marine Division was withdrawn from Korea, Parris Island drill instructors trained more than 138,000 recruits. During March 1952, the peak training load of 24,424 recruits was reached.

The recruit tide again flooded during the years of the Vietnam War. A peak training load of 10,979 was reached during March 1966.

Today, about 21,000 recruits are trained at Parris Island each year.



RECRUITING THE WORLD'S FINEST SINCE 1775



Recruiting is the lifeblood of the Corps. It is the foundation for all the Marine Corps does to "Make Marines, Win Battles, and Return Quality Citizens to Society." The mission of recruiting mirrors the mission of Marines everywhere...to locate, close with, and enlist young men and women of character to fill the ranks of the Marine Corps of the 21st Century.

Recruiters are the first phase in the transformation process. While seeking the very best citizens to join our Corps, recruiters evaluate each candidate based on the whole person. We seek individuals who have the ability to be transformed into Marines and imbued with our core values of Honor, Courage and Commitment.

The recruiters are the first phase in the transformation process. They carefully screen the young people who come to our door seeking admittance.



"It's the exceptional Marines who are out there, the exceptional Marines who uphold the legacy of the Corps and those out in the streets carrying out their missions."

- Maj. Gen. Jerry Humble, former commanding general of the MCRC in response to a question about the Corps continued recruiting success.

Eastern Recruiting Region

The ERR contains three districts, 24 recruiting stations, and recruiting facilities in 28 states, as well as Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

1st Marine Corps District

1st District covers recruiting for the northeastern states, which includes all or the majority of:

- New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- 8 Recruiting Stations – Albany, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y., Harrisburg, Pa., Colts Neck, N.J., Garden City, N.Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portsmouth, N.H., Springfield, Mass.

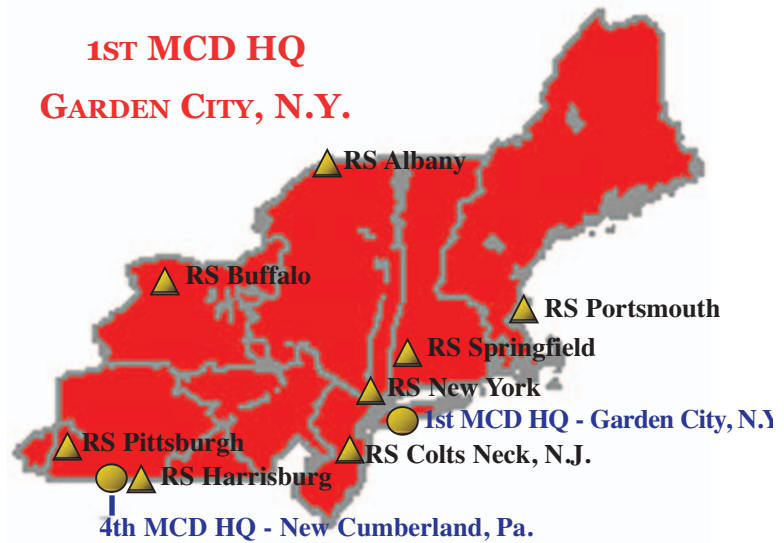
Sub-Stations/MEPS:

- 86 Recruiting Sub-Stations
- 8 Military Entry Point Stations

Personnel: 58 officers, 518 recruiters, 110 Marine enlisted in support billets, one sailor and 44 civilian workers.

1ST MCD HQ

GARDEN CITY, N.Y.



4th Marine Corps District

4th District covers recruiting for the mid-eastern states, which includes all or the majority of:

- Washington, D.C., Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina and Kentucky, and portions of Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.
- 8 Recruiting Stations – Baltimore, Md., Charleston, W.V., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Frederick, Md., Louisville, Ky., Raleigh, N.C., Richmond, Va.

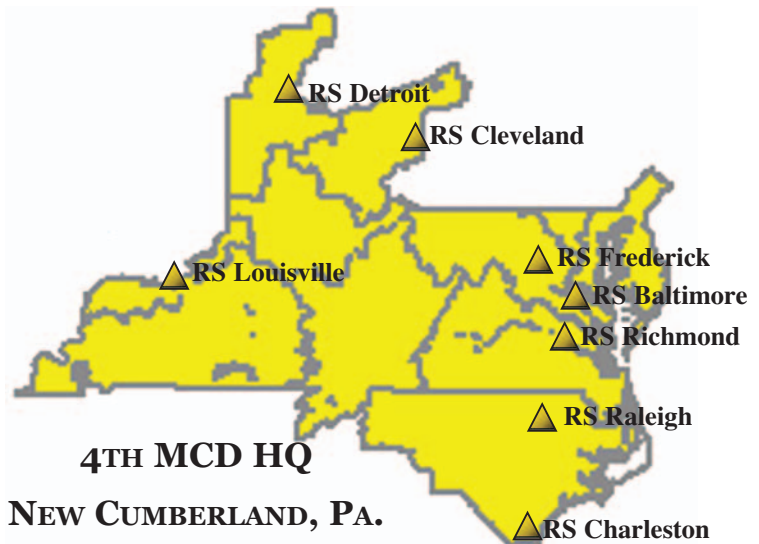
Sub-Stations/MEPS:

- 94 Recruiting Sub-Stations
- 8 Military Entry Point Station

Personnel: 56 officers, 563 recruiters, 103 Marine enlisted in support billets, one sailor and 32 civilian workers.

4TH MCD HQ

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.



6th Marine Corps District

6th District covers recruiting for the southeastern states, which includes all or the majority of:

- South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana and parts of North Carolina.
- 8 Recruiting Stations – Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S.C., Jacksonville, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Orlando, Fla., Parris Island, S.C., and Plantation, Fla.
- Responsible for Wash., D.C., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Sub-Stations/MEPS:

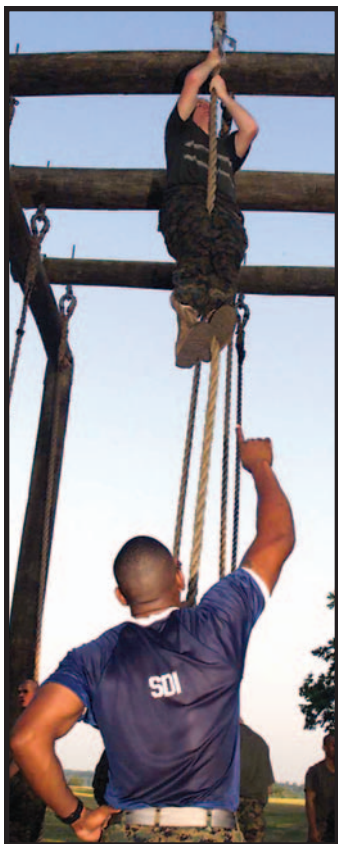
- 94 Recruiting Sub-Stations
- 14 Military Entry Point Station

Personnel: 53 officers, 564 recruiters, 94 Marine enlisted in support billets, one sailor and 37 civilian workers.

6TH MCD HQ

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.



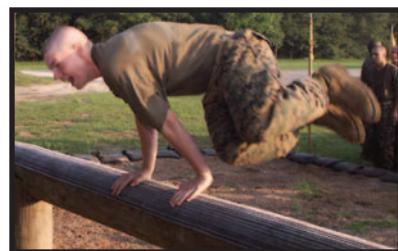


United States Marine Corps Recruit Training Making Marines

Since 1915

HISTORY OF MARINES TRAINING

- Enlisted Male training began in November 1915.
- Enlisted Female training began in February 1949.
- WWI – trained approximately 41,000 recruits.
- WWII – trained approximately 205,000 recruits.
- Korea – trained approximately 138,000 recruits.
- Vietnam – trained approximately 250,000 recruits.
- Current – trains approximately 21,000 recruits per year.



MISSION

Simply put, Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island has the mission of enlisting and training the men and women willing to give of themselves to become a part of the United States Marine Corps. More than 21,000 new Marines leave Parris Island each year after graduating from recruit training. They will continue on to Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C., for Marine Combat Training before going on to their Military Occupational Specialty school to be trained in the duties they will perform as members of the world's most elite fighting force – The United States Marine Corps.

OBJECTIVE

To instill self-discipline and confidence; high moral standards; basic military knowledge and individual skills; a warrior spirit; physical fitness and wellness as a way of life; and pride, respect and love of Corps and country.

ORGANIZATION

The Recruit Training Regiment, Weapons and Field Training Battalion, Support Battalion, Headquarters and Service Battalion, the Naval Dental Center and the

More than 21,000 new Marines leave Parris Island each year after graduating from recruit training.



The Crucible is a 54-hour test of the recruits' physical endurance, mental sharpness and moral character that takes place during the 11th week of training.

Naval Branch Medical Clinic all work as a team to provide the recruits with the best training experience possible and ensure that every recruit is taken care of while they are on the Depot and prepare them so that once it is time for them to graduate, they are ready.

The Recruit Training Regiment is comprised of four recruit training battalions and one support battalion. The three male recruit training battalions broken down into four recruit training companies and one headquarters company.

The training companies consist of two series of two to four platoons each, depending upon the number of recruits. Fourth Recruit Training Battalion, the only female recruit training battalion, is comprised of three companies

with two series per company.

Support Battalion consists of Marines supporting the special training requirements of the training battalions and includes the Instructional Training Company, Recruit Processing Company, the Special Training Company and Drill Instructor School.

Weapons and Field Training Battalion consists of three companies dedicated to supporting all elements of recruit marksmanship, weapons instruction, field training, and conduct of The Crucible.

The Crucible is a 54-hour test of the recruits' physical endurance, mental sharpness and moral character that takes place during the 11th week of training.

One of the most important aspects of becoming a Marine is

DRILL INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

- Drill instructor school length: 11.2 weeks, 4 classes per year
- Average size of D.I. School class: 65 students
- D.I. School graduation rate: 85 percent
- Average age of students: 26.5 years
- Average years of service: 7 years
- Percent of married students: 81.63 percent
- Average number of drill instructors on Parris Island: 575 – 600

Week by Week Training

BREAKDOWN

Phase 1

Week 1

- First 1.5-mile run
- Academic classes
- Customs and courtesies
- Intro to M16A2 service rifle
- Core values classes
- Marine Corps Martial Arts Program

Week 2

- Circuit course
- First aid classes
- Customs and courtesies
- Academic classes
- Physical training
- Pupil sticks I
- Weapons handling classes
- Marine Corps Martial Arts Program

Week 3

- Pupil sticks II

- Confidence course
- 3-mile march
- Core values classes
- Academics
- Physical training

Week 4

- Senior drill instructor inspection
- Series commander's inspection
- Initial drill evaluation
- Martial arts testing
- Pupil sticks III
- Academics
- Physical training

Phase 2

Week 5

- Combat survival swimming
- Academic testing
- Marine Corps Martial Arts Program Testing

- 5-mile march

Week 6

- Introduction to marksmanship
- Fundamentals of marksmanship
- 6-mile march

Week 7

- Marksmanship training
- Service rifle qualification
- Confidence course
- Known distance firing
- Field meet

Week 8

- Team week
- Physical training

Phase 3

Week 9

- A-Line
- Fundamentals of field firing
- Unknown distance firing

- Multiple target engagement
- Limited exposure exercise
- Moving targets
- Day/night movement
- Night firing
- NBC mask firing
- 10-mile march

Week 10

- Basic Warrior Training
- Combat conditioning course
- Basic field skills
- Gas chamber
- Final drill competition
- Final physical training test
- Basic Warrior Training
- Rappelling
- NBC training
- Field skills classes
- Company commander's inspection

- Final drill
- Practical Application Testing

Week 11

- Core values classes
- The Crucible
- Warriors' breakfast
- "Once a Marine, always a Marine"

- Recruit liberty

Week 12

- Financial management
- Core values
- Battalion commander's inspection
- Motivation run
- Marine Corps Emblem Ceremony
- Family day
- Graduation

SPECIFIC TRAINING (IN HOURS)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • Core values/academics/values reinforcement: 41.5 | • Basic daily routine: 210 |
| • Close order drill: 54.5 | • Chow: 179 |
| • Administration: 60 | • Physical training: 59 |
| • Senior D.I. time: 55.5 | • Conditioning hikes: 13 (64 miles) |
| • Movement time: 60 | • Martial arts instruction: 27.5 |
| • Sleep: 479 | Total: 1,518.5 |

Every aspect of the Depot is designed to support recruit training. As our motto goes, "We Make Marines."



THE NAVAL BRANCH MEDICAL CLINIC AND NAVAL DENTAL CENTER DEDICATE THEIR TIME AND EFFORT SO THAT THE RECRUITS' MEDICAL NEEDS ARE TAKING CARE OF IMMEDIATELY.

RECRUIT MILITARY INSTRUCTION

- Military justice
- History, customs and courtesies
- Uniforms and equipment
- Leadership
- Troop information
- Character development
- First aid
- Financial management
- Physical fitness
- Core values
- Conditioning hikes
- Close combat
- Swim qualification
- Drill and ceremonies
- Close order drill
- Manual of arms
- Parades and ceremonies
- Marksmanship & field training
- M16A2 qualification
- Unknown distance firing
- Gas mask firing
- Moving target engagement
- M16A2 presentation exercise
- Indiv. day movement course
- Indiv. night movement course
- Rappelling
- Fast roping
- Nuclear, biological & chemical training
- The Crucible

becoming an accurate rifleman.

The Primary Marksmanship Instructors and the Range Coaches of Weapons and Field Training Bn. work long hours ensuring that all the recruits are taught the proper techniques and skills that allow them to become polished marksmen in a very short period of time.

Headquarters and Service Bn. and Support Bn. are less visible during recruit training because their work is done behind the scenes, but they are as important to the success of recruit training as any other unit on the Depot. These units provide the financial services for the recruits, clothe and feed them, constantly update their military paperwork and service record books and provide many other key aspects of daily life so that the recruits can concentrate 100 per-

cent on their training.

The Naval Branch Medical Clinic and Naval Dental Center provide top quality medical and dental support to Depot personnel and the Recruit Training Regiment, and are vital to our success.

The Depot maintains many facilities used by both the recruits and permanent personnel to in a supporting role to transform and mold the young men and women from all over the Eastern Recruiting Region into Marines.

These facilities include the rappelling tower, confidence course, Page Field, gas chamber, obstacle courses, rifle range and physical training fields.

In fact, every aspect of the Depot is designed to support recruit training. As the Depot's motto goes, "We Make Marines."



The Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina closely safeguards the ecosystem and natural resources through a comprehensive Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan an Environmental Assessment. This plan fulfills the Marine Corps' obligations under federal and state laws, and allows MCRD Parris Island, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources to responsibly manage the natural resources of MCRD Parris Island while still accomplishing its mission to make Marines to fight and win the nation's battles.

Pollution Prevention

In 1995, Parris Island generated 105,646 pounds of hazardous waste. Six years later, the hazardous waste stream has been reduced to 25,815 pounds, a dramatic reduction of 75 percent.

Through a well-planned equipment change, the amount of chlorine and sulfur dioxide needed for the prechlorination and postchlorination processes at the waste water treatment plant has been reduced by 62.5 percent and 77.5 percent respectively.

A waste reduction of 70 percent has also been realized through a parts cleaning tank conversion which utilizes cleaning tanks which recycle their own fluid.

In the Depot's photo operation, the traditional wet chemistry processes were converted to a digital imaging system. The system consists of dig-

"MAKING MARINES' IS OUR MISSION. INHERENT TO THAT MISSION IS A REQUIREMENT TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT. AS CARETAKERS OF THESE HALLOWED GROUNDS, MARINES HAVE STOOD CAREFUL WATCH OVER PARRIS ISLAND AS THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT CONTINUES TO FALL PREY TO DEVELOPMENT. IT IS WITH AN INCREASING SENSE OF URGENCY THAT WE MUST VIEW THE ENVIRONMENT THAT MAKES PARRIS ISLAND AS PART OF THE CORPS' LEGACY."

- BRIG. GEN. J.J. McMENAMIN U.S. MARINE CORPS MCRD/ERR COMMANDING GENERAL



ital cameras, computer workstations, scanners and multiple printers.

Overall benefits to Parris Island include the phase-out of all photographic chemicals, a safer process for personnel and more efficient use of manpower. The Depot's hazardous waste savings is \$42,000 annually, and the elimination of 6,000 pounds of hazardous waste.

Recycling

In 2001, more than 1,500 tons of materials were recycled, reused or diverted from local landfills, savings Parris Island \$88,000 in disposal fees and further safeguarding the environment. Items recycled on the Depot include, cardboard, paper, steel/aluminum cans, brass, wood waste, pallets, textiles, electronics, used oil, oil filters, tires, cartridge tones, fluorescent tubes and batteries.

In 2001, the Depot recycled 107 tons of pallets and more than five tons of textiles.

The addition of a tub grinder has enabled the Depot to manage debris resulting from landscaping and land-clearing. Parris Island's recently renovated golf course has been the recipient of more than 125 tons of mulch provided directly from this process.

A successful fluorescent tube recycling program was set in motion recently thus, eliminating 3,000 pounds of mercury-contaminated waste annually.

Additionally, other items containing mercury such as thermometers, thermostats, relays, and switches are now recycled through a South Carolina company having on-site mercury reclamation capabilities.

Air Quality

Since 1998, air emissions have been reduced 73 percent from 99.9 tons to 27.1 tons. This reduction was a result of the replacement of dry cleaning machines that recover and reuse cleaning solvent. Additionally, the cleaning solvent has been changed from perchloroethylene to a petroleum based solvent.

Threatened & Endangered Species aboard the Depot

Reptiles & Amphibians

American Alligator
Flatwoods Salamander

Birds

Piping Plover
Wilson's Plover
Swallow-tailed Kite
Peregrine Falcon
Bald Eagle
Wood Stork
Glossy Ibis
Least Tern
Bachman's Warbler

Mammals

West Indian Manatee
Southeastern Myotis
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat

Fish

Shortnose Sturgeon



Parris Island's financial impact

The Beaufort County Chamber of Commerce estimates the total economic impact of the Tri-Command (Depot, Air Station and Naval Hospital) was \$375 million in 2001, a significant portion of which can be attributed to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot.



For Fiscal Year 2002 the total number of visitors to Parris Island was 71,527, the vast majority of whom arrived from states east of the Mississippi River, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to attend recruit Family Day and graduation ceremonies, and to experience the history, culture and traditions of the Low Country.

The Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Eastern Recruiting Region sponsors the Educators' Workshop Program, the main objective of which is to inform teachers, guidance counselors, principals and other educators (960 annually) about the opportunities available in the Marine Corps, and to give them the opportunity to meet Marines, witness portions of the transformation process, and to take that story back to their communities. The program also benefits the local economy.

The Naval Hospital serves approximately 27,000 active and retired military and their family members in southeast South Carolina and northern Georgia. It averages 300,000 outpatient visits per year. The hospital contributes \$35 million annually to the local economy. The effect of the base pay roll accounts for almost 4% of the total Beaufort County payroll.

The Ralph H. Johnson Veterans' Affairs Medical Center Primary Care Clinic at the Beaufort Naval Hospital celebrated its one year anniversary in September 2002.

It offers primary care and mental health services, basic preventative medicine, telephone triage and routine lab and X-Ray services. Since opening, 855 veterans have made a total of 3,855 visits.

The Tri-Command is in exclusive negotiations with a developer to convey 1,558 government houses for rebuilding and renovation

under 50-year land lease to provide quality housing for our service members and their families. Two hundred and fifty-six new houses will be built, 160 of those for junior enlisted. This contract will result in a significant economic impact, as the developer will be looking to the community to provide employees in the construction, maintenance and management of this housing project.



THE PEOPLE

Active-Duty Enlisted	1,720
Active-Duty Officer	163
DoD Employees	399
NAFA Employees	423
Military Family Members	1,793
Retired Military	3,478
Annual Visitors	71,527
Labor/Salaries	
Civilian:	\$19,718,329
Active Duty and Recruits:	\$115,200,000

LOCAL CONTRACTS & SERVICES



Area Affected	Total
City of Beaufort	\$1,345,513
Beaufort County	\$570,694
State of S.C.	\$2,478,418
State Ga.	\$1,231,877
East of Miss.	\$13,762,925
Total:	\$19,389,427

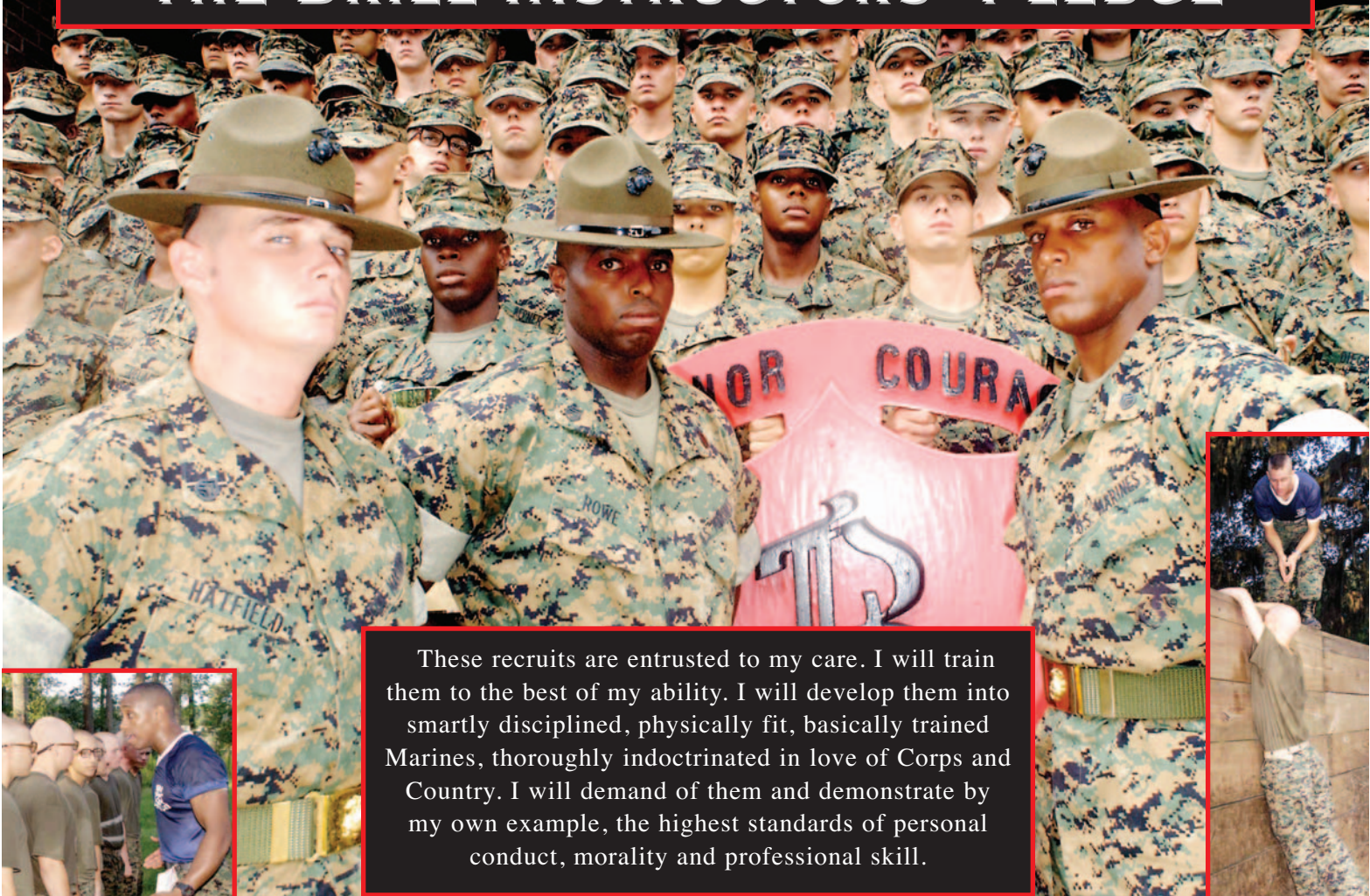
FY 2002 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Repair 4th Battalion Complex	\$17,793,545
Repair Mess Hall Building	\$1,599,050
Family Pool Bath House	\$427,780
Repair Steam Distribution System	\$1,563,700
1st Recruit Training Battalion Roof Repairs	\$512,255
2nd Recruit Training Battalion Roof repairs	\$994,470
Repair Chosin Range	\$1,875,062
Improve Chosin Range	\$483,151
Construct restroom facility behind Hue City Range	\$495,010
Surface 3rd Battalion Causeway	\$650,034
Logistics Facility at Leatherneck Square	\$587,000
Renovate Station Gym	\$874,000
Repair Roof Building 700	\$754,300
Demolish Old Leatherneck Square	\$27,100
Total:	\$29,001,461

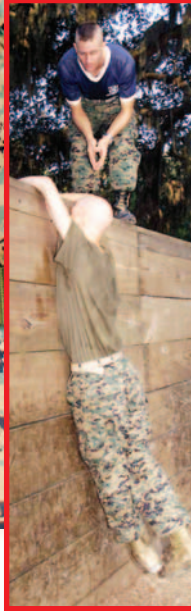
BASE UTILITIES

Electric	\$2.4 million (57,826,827 KWH)
Natural Gas	\$1.7 million (532,287 DT)
Water	\$875,000 (617,689 KGal)
Propane	\$2,400 (2400 Gal)
Total:	\$5,033,366

THE DRILL INSTRUCTORS' PLEDGE



These recruits are entrusted to my care. I will train them to the best of my ability. I will develop them into smartly disciplined, physically fit, basically trained Marines, thoroughly indoctrinated in love of Corps and Country. I will demand of them and demonstrate by my own example, the highest standards of personal conduct, morality and professional skill.



CONTACTING THE CORPS



1ST DISTRICT

(NORTHEASTERN STATES)

- District PAO -
Garden City
1-516-228-5640
- MPA - RS Albany
1-518-266-6120
- MPA - RS Buffalo
1-716-551-4919
- MPA - RS Harrisburg
1-717-770-6659
- MPA - RS New Jersey
1-732-866-2914
- MPA - RS New York
1-516-228-3684
- MPA - RS Pittsburgh
1-412-395-5620
- MPA - RS Portsmouth
1-603-436-0958
- MPA - RS Springfield
1-413-594-4623

4TH DISTRICT

(MID-ATLANTIC STATES)

- District PAO -
New Cumberland
1-717-770-4647
- MPA - RS Baltimore
1-410-379-5703
- MPA - RS Cleveland
1-440-243-4010
- MPA - RS Louisville
1-502-582-6607
- MPA - RS Richmond
1-804-272-0458
- MPA - RS Charleston
1-304-757-5028
- MPA - RS Frederick
1-301-668-2028
- MPA - RS Raleigh
1-919-790-3051
- MPA - RS Detroit
1-248-269-9210

6TH DISTRICT

(SOUTHEASTERN STATES)

- District PAO -
Parris Island
1-843-228-2782
- MPA - RS Atlanta
1-770-246-9029
- MPA - RS Columbia
1-803-788-4620
- MPA - RS Jacksonville
1-904-858-9698
- MPA - RS Montgomery
1-334-647-3110
- MPA - RS Nashville
1-615-736-5495
- MPA - RS New Orleans
1-504-678-5095
- MPA - RS Orlando
1-407-249-5870
- MPA - RS Plantation
1-954-452-0223



THE MARINES' HYMN

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the Shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title of
United States Marine.

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From day to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun;

In the snow of far off northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes;
You will find us always on the job
The United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our Corps
which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on heaven's scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded by
United States Marines.